NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1893.-TWELVE PAGES

THE BIG WARSHIP SURPASSES EXPECTA TIONS.

SHE MAKES AN AVERAGE OF 21.07 KNOTS AN YOUR ON HER TRIAL TRIP AND WINS A TARGE PREMIUM FOR THE CRAMPS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

On Board Cruiser New-York, off Gloucester, May 22.-The big cruiser New-York has successfully completed her trial trip, and demonstanchest craiser of her class in the world. The official report of the Trial Board cannot be made public for several weeks, owing to the labyrinth of calculations which must be straightened out before the exact figures can be arrived at. "It can be stated, however, that she has made, the face of the returns," an average of 21.07 knots an hour for a continuous run over a course of about 199 miles, without accidents of any kind and without heating or injuring any portion o her magnificent combination of machinery.

FINE WEATHER FOR THE TRIAL

The official test of the big cruiser to-day was made under the most favorable conditions. The weather was pleasant, and the sea, for the most part, smooth. The course was from off the Salvages, Cape Ann, to Cape Porpoise, on the Maine This, with the turn, which was made at full speed, covered a distance of not far from 100 miles. Preparations had been made by the Time Board to mark the course by United States ves The Vesavius was stationed opposite the starting point, with Ensign Orman in charge of the current meter. At the Cape Porpoise station, the end of the route, Lieutenant Bardick observed the transit of the ship over the "Summit," the Government Island range.

On board the New-York the following officers took observations: Naval Constructors Feaster, Woodward and Hibbs, vibrations, feeling when turning, and other points calculated to bear upo the ship's efficiency. Ensigns Buchanan and Washington were in charge of the patent logs. Officers were stationed in the engine and fire rooms to observe in the most minute and particuiar manner everything concerning the action of the engines and machinery, being charged to watch sharply for defects. All timepieces were made to correspond with the Bennington's chronometer, and all data was reduced to the 75th meridian. In charge of the forward transit station were Commander Cooper and Lieutenant-Commander Hemphill; amidships station, Commander Goodrich and Lieutenant. McCrea; aft station, Lieutenant McLean and Lieutenant Niles.

THE URUISER STRIPPED FOR THE RACE. One of the conditions of the acceptance of the ship by the Government was that she should be able to make a speed of at least twenty knots on hour, and for every quarter knot above that speed her builders, the Cramp Ship and Engine Building Company, of Philadelphia, were to receive \$50,000. So much depending upon the test to-day suggested the importance of adopting precaution to insure the highest rate of speed. The boats were taken from their davits and placed on the deck, flagpoles were taken down and everything that could catch the wind was placed in the position least calculated to obstruct the speed of the cruiser. It was ascertained this morning that the ship floated considerably higher than the requirements of the Government. a rare occurrence in the construction of a man-ofwar, and to sink her to the required mark 680 tons of water were put on board, bringing her down to 24 feet draught.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY ASTONISHED.

At 7:52 this morning the cruiser steamed away from her anchorage off Boston Light. ceeded under natural draft until within a few miles of the starting point, which was marked by the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius. In an incredishort time after the forced draft had been applied to her furnaces the big ship showed a marked increase of speed. She bowled along at a tremendous pace, leaving a wake of white foam for miles astern, and stirring up the waters of Massachusetts Bay as they have never before been stirred up by the power of man. The Vesuvius was passed like a flash at 9:25, the big ship going at bester than a twenty-knot rate, headed straight along the clearly-defined course, her engines making 130 revclutions a minute. This speed was increased gradually to 137 revolutions, the maximum being reached just before she crossed the finish line.

At 9:46 the Nina was passed; the Bennington at 10:05 1-2, the Fern at 10:22, the Fortune at 10:41, and the Leyden at 11:05. The famous old Kearsarge, stationed at the end of the course, was passed like a streak at 11:25 3-4, and half the race was over.

AT THE FINISH LINE.

But on sped the wenderful craft, necessarily making a wide circle to come about under a full head of steam. She again passed the Kearsarge on her inward trip at 11:44 1-4. The Leyden was passed at 12:04 1-4, the Fortune at 12:27 1-2, the Fern at 12:46 1-3, the Bennington at 1:02, the Nina at 1:21, and amid the shrisking of whistles from the tugs and steamers assembled at the finish line and in full view o thousands of spectators, the grand engine of war dashed past the Vesuvius at 1:41, her mighty engines pulsating at the rate of 137 beats to the minute, her gigantic smokestacks belching out volumes of black smoke and cinders trailing like a huge serpent far to the rear.

Like a racehorse at the end of a heat, the great cruiser must not be stopped suddenly, and so for an hour she was "exercised" in the bay until her fires had gradually cooled down, and finally, she was anchored off Gloucester for the night. Early to-morrow morning she will start for Philadelphia. HER REMARKABLE STEADINESS.

One remarkable feature of the test was the absence of any swaying, pitching or shaking of the ship as she dashed along at the rate of more than twenty-one knots an hour. There was barely a perceptible tremor through her hull, and one could have written as easily as if on shore. A schooner crossed the bows of the New-York soon after the start and narrowly escaped being run down. Her escape at one moment seemed im-

possible. The coal burned during the test was carefully selected Pocahontas, and thirty tens an hour went up in smoke during the progress of the great race against time. The entire cost of the test, which is borne by the Cramps, will be about

\$30.000. The men on board were assured that if the ship did what her builders expected they would each receive a sum of money as a reward for their efforts to insure success.

MR. CRAMP EXULTANT.

Pilot "Lew" Chambers had charge of the wheel, assisted by Captain "Tom" Cooper, a wellknown Boston pilot. The highest pressure on the boilers during the run was 179 pounds. The average pressure during the first half of the test was 168 pounds, and the average number of revolutions was 134 a minute, the highest being 137. When half the test had been completed Edwin C. Cramp exclaimed: "I would not take \$200,-

000 for my chances now." The tide was against the ship on the outward run, and she gained about five minutes on the return. In estimating the speed the board will take into account the effect of the tide on the croiser, and perhaps that may insure a higher was 20.78 knots going out and 21.36 returning, making an average of 21.07. No accident happened to men or machinery, and it was not neces-

NEW-YORK BEST OF CRUISERS sary to cool the bearings. In the engine-room the FORCED TO CLOSE ITS DOORS.

Chief Engineer N. P. Towne, who designed the engines, was in the engine-room during the run, THE NATIONAL BANK OF DEPOSIT WILL recording the movements of the machinery. When the New-York came to anchor she was 3 1-2 inches lighter than when she started, due to the A FALLING OFF IN DEPOSITS AND THE STRING-

The officers who will command her when she goes into commission next August are Captain John W. Philip: Executive Officer, Licuterant T. E. M. Mason: Licutemant-Commander C. D. Bonn W. Philip: Executive Officer, Licuterant T. E. M. Mason: Licutenant-Commander C. D. Allibone; Chief Engineer John Lowe; Licutenant Kellogg, Navigator; Assistant Engineers Anderson, Freeman and Aliston, and Passed Assistant Engineer Pickerelk. Engineers John Patyrson and Nelson Johnson were in direct charge of the engines during the trial, which occupied 3 hours, 57 minutes and 45 seconds.

It is a source of pride for the people of the entered into the construction of the huli of the New-York, every part of her engines, every pound other was the determination of the Scaboard Naof metal in her eighteen big guns, every foot of her shafting, her monster propellers, every rivet. House agent of the back and bolt and screw in the great ship, is of Ameriean manufacture, the product of American in-

it is known that this could not be true of any in speed and in many other respects to any vessel of her class in any navy of the world. The English protected cruiser Blake, which the New-York closely resembles, is not as fast as the new American cruiser by about a knot and a half, New-York. For instance, thirty-two hours' time is required to detach the engines on the Blake, so that one, two or three can be worked at will. ingenuity of the Cramps has enabled their engineer to uncouple the engines of the New-York in fifteen

minutes. Her shaft is so constructed that in case of a break it can be quickly replaced. The accommodations for the officers are superior to those in any other rean-of-war, and on no foreign vessels are the men so liberally and c infortably provided for. While she is expected to carry only men, she has ample room for double that number, and can, by a little crowding, take 1,000, while on foreign men-of-war the narrow quarters for the men are notorious. The New-York is also superior to the Blake in armament. The Committee would go to the National Bank of De-Blake can deliver forward or aft a weight of fire of 380 pounds, the New York can deliver 1,000 pounds. The Blake's broadside is 560 pounds; the New-York's is 1,250 pounds. The New-York is 1,250 pounds. The New-York has six heavy eight-meh gens, while the Blake has only two of that calibre. In short, the New-York has double the firing power and three times the chances of hitting an enemy possessed by the Blake. The protection of the New-York by her armor plates is also superior to that of the Blake. The cellulose which protects the New-York's water line in case a shot should penetrate her hull is of American production, and is regarded as superior to the French material. The big slap is the pride of her officers. They regard her as the most complete, most substantial, comfortable, seaworthy and speedy cruiser of her class ever built, and appreciate the distinction conferred upon them by Secretary Tracy when he selected them for this service. Blake can deliver forward or aft a weight of fire

THE NEW GUNBOAT MARRICHEAD HERE. SHE COMES TO HAVE HER UNGINES AND BOIL

ERS PUT IN. The Marblehead, the new 2,000-ton gunboat, built under the act of Congress of 1888, came here yesterday from Boston to have her engines, and bellers put in the Navy before December. The new vessel is e sister ship to the Detroit and Montgomery, built a ready to go into commission, the former vessel having shown remarkable speed in her recent trial. These vessels are coal-protected, anarmored eruisers, built of steel throughout, 275 feet long, 37 feet beam and 14 1-2 feet depth. The contract to build the Marblhead was awarded to Harrison Loring, of the City Point Works, Boston, on November 11, 1889, and she have been finished on that date in 1891 He sub-let the contract to build the engines and boilers to N. F. Palmer & Co., or the Quintard Iron put in on time had not the City Iron Works falled and stopped the work on the cruiser.

put in on time had not the City from words later, and stopped the work on the crailser.

The American Surety Company of this city guaranteed to complete the work and the Navy Department granted an extension of time to May 11, 1893. The cruiser was not launched, however, until list August. She is to be a twin screw, schooner-rigged vessel, with a guaranteed speed of seventeen knots. A premium of \$25,000 will be given for each quarter of a knot made in excess of the guaranteed speed, and a like amount will be deducted from the contract price for each quarter of a knot, if she should be defictent in speed. She will carry a battery of two six-inch, four five-inch, four four-time horseinloading rifles; six sky-pounders and two one-pounder rapid-firing guas, and six haunching tubes for torpedoes. Her commander will be Charles O'Noil. Assistant Naval Constructor G. H. Rock, or duty in the construction department at the Navy Yard, received orders yesterday to act as the superintending constructor of the Marblehead.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT LEARNS THE RESULT. Washington, May 22 .- The Navy Department this miral George E. Belknap, dated Gloucester, Mass. Speed approximately calculated at 21 1-10 knots correction for the tidal influences may change this a little. Average revolutions about 135. Machinery worked beautifully. All c additions excellent.

IMPERTINENT REQUEST OF A THIEF.

SHE STEALS A PIN AND ASKS HER VICTIM. LAWYER, TO DEFEND HER.

Rosa Echkowitz, twenty-six years old, of No. 50 Ridgest, engaged the services of Hyman Rosenschein, a lawyer, of No. 60 Essexist, to sue a young man for breach of promise of marriage. In the ccurse of the interview with the lawyer, the woman saw a rose in the buttonhole of his coat. She asked the lawyer for it, saying that sae was

lover of pretty flowers.
\* Take it." said Mr. Rosenschein.

The woman did so. Half an hour later Mr. Rosen-schein found that his diamond scarf pin, valued at \$250, was gone. He at once suspected the woman of the theft. Detectives were sent to her house, and found the pin in her handkerchief at the bottom c a trank. She was arrested. On the way to the police station the woman begged Mr. Rosenschein who is the complainant against her, to defend her on the charge of larceny.

THE SALEM REGISTER" SUSPENDS PUBLICATION. Salem, Mass., May 22.—The Salem Register semi-weekly), established in 1800, and conducted by C. W. Palfrey and E. N. Walton, this morning are nounced its suspension in an editorial totice, senior editor is now eighty years of age. He has been in active service fifty-five years. The justor editor began as a reporter in 1855.

A HURRICANE AT STILLWATER, MINN.

Stillwater, Minn., May 22.-A hurricane visited Stillwater early this morning. roofed and fences were blown down. The worst damage was done at the Thresher Company's shipplng shed; nearly half of the roof, 200 feet long, was carried away.

A. W. NICKERSON'S ESTATE WORTH \$10,000,000. Dedham, Mass., May 22.—The will of the late Albert W. Nickerson, ex-president of the Mexican Central Railroad, was filed to-day. Contrary to

SUSPEND TO-DAY.

ENCY IN THE MONEY MARKET CAUSE THE TROUBLE-ACTION OF THE CLEAR-ING HOUSE COMMITTEE

The doors of the National Bank of Deposit will be closed to-day. This is the first New-York City determined upon this step late last night, after a long consultation with representatives from the Clearing House, who went thoroughly into the United States to contemplate the remarkable record | bank's affairs and who jatended to save the bank of this great engine of war, which has to-day from closing up its business if an examination gratifying as an illustration of the good results officials of the bank declares that two things growing out of the encouragement of home in- caused the suspension of business. One of these dustries, home production, home ingenuity and reasons was a falling off in deposits owing to

> existence. It was organized four years ago, and organizing it were leading members of the drug stockholder, is L. E. Raysom, a well-known mem- Machine Company, but to a different corporation. ber of that trade. Be experts in banabig affairs it has been charged all along that the bank was current bills payable, personal and other accounts not conducted in a manner likely to attract to it \$208,850, and was flable to epward of \$500,000 as patrops the shrewd and conservative business

tional Bank no lorger to act as the Clearing

Several days ago it was removed in Wall Street that a National bank was in trouble, but an inthat, on account of orders from the Secretary of the Treasury, the National bank examiners here banks here were in the best possible condition, most people accepted that statement as an absolute fact. The rumors that a National bank was

of the Clearing Louise Committee reached the termination of the representatives of the Clearing House. With the officers of the bank the members of this committee went over the books. Their determination was unanimous that there pend operations and go into Equidation. The members of the committee thought that the wreck would not be a hopeless one, and that the depositors might be paid in full.

A STATEMENT SENT GUT.

After the committee had finished its work the following statement was issued by the officers and directors of the bank :

circulation for about ten days, the deposits have fall off very rapidly. In consequence thereof the Seaboard National Pank has declined to continue clearance, and order advice of the Clearing House Committee the bank has feetded to ro into Equidation. Depositors will be call in full, and it is believed stockholders will realize

THE OFFICERS OF THE PANK

The directors and officers of the bank are Lewis E. Ransom, president: H. B. Moore, vice-president: H. J. Hanford, cashier; Ceorge Story, assistant eashier. The directors are: Roswell H. Rochester, treasurer Western Union Telegraph Company: Thomas E. Sloan, cashier he National Express Company; N. C. Rogers, of Merrill & Rogers, attorneys-at-law; Theodore II. Price, of Hubbard, Price & Co., cotton merchants; G. L. Fielder, "New-York Evening Post;" Lev pold Stern, of Stern Bros. & Co., wholesale diapold Stern, of Stern Bros. & Co., wholesale dia-monds; M. B. Moore, president New-York Lighter-age Company; F. R. Simmons, of Henry Ginnell & Company, wholesale jewellers; Alfred C. Min-tram, of James H. Taft & Co., wholesale drugs; Stephen H. Mills, ship chandler, and Charles R. Stickney, Greenwich Insurance Co., Springfield, Mass.

Mr. Hanford, the cashier of the bank, was for-merly the ching cark in the Controllar's office in

the chief clerk in the Controller's office in

Vishington.

The bank was organized with a capital of 300,000. Lewis E. Eurson, the president, and rumber of the stockholders were druggists, riginally the offices were in Liberty-st., but on Originally the online war there was a complete January 1 of this year there was a complete perpanization and the bank was moved to the Western Union Ruiding. At that time a number of the original directors resigned and others were elected to take their places.

AFFECTED BY THE DWIGGINS FAILURES.

It was reported yesterday that the suspension was in part due to the fail-ure of the banks of which Zimri Dwiggins, the Western "financier," was the main This grew out of the knowledge that support. Charles N. Needham, a Washington lawyer and one of Dwiggins's Eastern representatives, was one of the directors of the bank. He resigned at the recent reorganization of the bank. At that time John W. Welch, treasurer of the New-York and Pensylvania Company; John H. Gilbert, George W. Hoadand, Augustus K. Sloan, R. A. Anthony and J. W. Simons also handed in their resignations as directors. According to the statement of the president Mr. Ransom, the bank, three weeks ago, had deposits on hand amounting to \$1,200,000. Country banks, frightened by the condition of the money market, drew upon this until it was reduced to \$954,000. Mr. Ransom added that the bank's loans were backed by good commercial paper, and that the stockholders would get 115 for their stock. The last stock which was soid brought 125. Mr. Ransom holds 2,107 of the 3,000 shares of the bank's stock.

The last statement of the bank's condition issued on March 6, was as follows: harles N. Needham, a Washington lawyer and

| RESOURCES.   | The residence where the same |
|--|------------------------------|
| couns and discounts  | 50,000 00                    |
| y S. Bonds to secure circulation   | 104,751 92                   |
| furrent expenses and taxes paid  | 2,162 95                     |
| one from banks and bankers #146,131 00<br>exchanges for Clearing House 98 005 20 |                              |
| ash<br>Oue from Treasurer U. S. 2250 00  |                              |
| Total  | <b>\$1.742.211 87</b>        |
| LIABILITIES.   |                              |
| apital stock paid in   | . #300,000 Co                |
| apital and unalvated profits   | 85,728 03                    |
|  |                              |
| pepalis  | 1 311.583 84                 |
|  |                              |
|  |                              |
| Total  | . #1. / farall 67            |

ITS NOTES PROTESTED.

THE DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

ATTACHMENTS ISSUED IN FAVOR OF THE ASTOR PLACE RANK-A DEPUTY SHERIFF IN CHARGE OF THE UNION SQUARE OFFICES-HISTORY OF THE COMPANY.

The Astor Place Bank has obtained through Blu markets. The officers and directors of the bank | mestic Sewing Machine Company, at Broadway and Fourteenth-st., \*ggregating \*27,343. tachment was for \$2,976, on a note of Henry Bristow, of Brooklyn, which was indersed by the Domesti Sewing Machine Company, and discounted by the Astor Place Bank for the company. This note went to project on Friday. The attachment was obtained on the ground of the company being a foreign cor poration.

the bank inving discounted bills receivable.

Included in the inventory of assets were these two items: machinery and tools, \$570,325, materials and parts at metery, \$378,565. These assets, the bank is also alleged that the company was indebted the collateral, but the company declined. The bank office of the company, but business went on as usua DIRECTORS SAY THEY HAVE PLENY OF ASSETS

Manufacturing Company, which holds these assets Domestic Sewing Machine Company owns all but (wenty shares to qualify directors. The stock is held

again't the property of the Domestle Sewing Machine Company at Broadway and Fourteenth-st., in favor of the Aster Place Bank.

A SKETCH OF THE COMPANY'S CAREER. The Domestic Manufacturing Company, a New assau Works at Nassau and sheffield sts., Newark, for foreign and Western trade. A Western branch of the Domestic Company was established at Cleveland, white, where the Mack brothers, patentees of the

OWNERS OF ROYALTIES RETIRE FROM THE CON CERN.

About eight years ago the Mack brothers drew on of the Eistern company, and it was understood took with them valuable royaltles on the high arm, the self-threading shuttle, the loose pulley bobbin winder and the adjustable hearings. This took considerable strength from the company. One of the first ventur of the company was to build the large building : Frontway and Fourteenth st., as a main office building. It was on leased ground, and by the terms of he lease the building was to revert to the land owner at the expiration of the lease. It is under-tood that the lease expired within the last year The company had been getting big rents from the

over, in the woodworking department, was accused d misappropriating large sums of money belonging to the company. It was alleged that a conspiracy exsted to plunder the company, Westover disappeared, but returned some time afterward, and the company

did not prosecut: him.

About a year ago there was a reorganization of the company, when John D. Harrlson, a potent leather manufacturer, who recently falled, was made the president, although he never took an active part in the management. John Dane, jr., who lives it West Orange, N. J., is counsel for both the Eastern and Western companies.

THE COMPANY DECLINES TO ENTER THE TRUST

Recently negotiations were opened with the Do mestic Company to enter a sewing-machine trust Two weeks ago it was rumored that the companhad refused to go into it, and last night it was said in Newark that the trust people were pressing the company in consequence of its refusal. President Harrison was seen at his home in High-st., last evening, by a Tribane correspondent. He said that he was only nominally the president, as the company was run by David and George blake. He had not at tended more than one meeting of the company in a year, and knew little about the company's affairs He had heard that the company's discounts had been cut off at the bank, and that the company was con sequently embarrassed. He had been told something which he would not repeat, as the stories had not come to him directly. He knew nothing personally about the protested paper.

A real estate man informed the correspondent that

the real estate property of the company was extremely valuable, but he did not know was mortgaged for. The plant in the two factory buildings is valued at a large sum.

A TALK WITH THE VICE-PRESIDENT. David Blake, vice-president of the Domestic Sev

ing Machine Company, was seen at 11:30 o'clock las night, at his home, No. 300 Vernon-ave., on Fores Hill, Woodside, at the extreme northwest end Newark. He had retired, but he arose, dressed, and said he was glad of the opportunity of giving to The Tribune the facts in the After banking hours last Saturday," Mr. Blake

"After banking hours last Safurday," Mr. Blake said, "the Sherid and the lawyer for the Astor clace Bank called at our office, at Broadway and Fourteenth-st., NewYork, and the lawyer said that notes of Henry Bristow, a Brooklyn sewing-machine dealer, for \$2,000, indorsed by our company, had gone to protest. He demanded immediate payment because we are a foreign company, being organized under the laws of New Jersey. We did not like to be coerced, and the Sherid at achied the place. I made an appointment to meet the lawyer at the Astor Place Bank at 9:30 o'clock this morning. I was at the bank en time, but had to wait a long time there. Finally I saw the lawyer with our treasurer, and the lawyer asked if we would pay several notes that will not mature until June and July. We said we would meet the holes when they matured, as all business men do. He would not say whether he would raise the attachment or not if we paid the \$2.900.

IN THE POWER OF THE UREDITOR. tached the place. I made an appointment to meet the lawyer at the Astor Place Bank at 0:30 o'clock this morning. I was at the bank on time, but had to wait a long time there. Finally I saw the lawyer with our treasurer, and the lawyer asked if we would pay several notes that will not mature intil June and July. We said we would meet the botes when they matured, as all business men do the would not say whether he would raise the attachment or not if we paid the \$2.900.

IN THE POWER OF THE UREDITOR.

"He demanded security for the notes coming due in June and July, amounting in all to between \$24,000 pemocrats of this State.

and \$25,000, none of which were our own, but were

simply indorsed by us. We could not acquiesce to his demands, but we were in his power, for in New-York a foreign company can be attached as soon as a note is protested, but in the case of a New-York corporation a judgment must first be obtained.

"We know that the action of the bank and the lawyer would tend to injure our credit, but we decided to bear this rather than be coerced. Not until we were served with legal papers this afternoon old we know that fraud had been charged. It was alleged that we did not own property we had claimed we owned. This was \$195,000 of stock of the Domestic Manufacturing Company, but that company is a part of our company and our attorney will prove this to-morrow, and is confident that he will have both attachments raised.

"The common stock of the company amounts to \$1,500,000, and the preferred stock to \$140,000, and nearly all of it is held by the company, very little of it being in the stock market.

THE COMPANY WILL CONTINUE BUSINESS. "I would like to say that our company will go employ 900 hands in Newark, and our weekly payroll amounts to \$10,000, and our employes never had to walt for their pay. We are 2,000 behind in filling orders for machines and our expert trade is 10 per cent larger than it was last year. We turn out from 65,000 to 75,000 machines yearly, and since 1860 have made and sold upward of 1,500.

the bank having discounted bills receivable. The bank officials say they were deceived when the loans were made by the statement of the sewing machine company's affairs, which was given to induce the bank to loan the money.

THE COMPANY'S LAST STATEMENT.

This statement, made on January 15, gave the condition of the company on October last, showing packed of \$2,500,300, against liabilities of \$115,000.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION ON DR. PAXTON.

ALL TRACES OF THE TROUBLE FROM WHICH HI SUFFERED REMOVED.

A successful everation was performed upon terian Church in West Forty-second-st., yesterday Briddon, of the hospital staff, was the operating sur-The only others who were present were the Dr. Campbell. The doctors announced after the operation that it had been successful in every detail, and that the patient would be able to leave th influence of ether during the operation. Dr. Paxton two months, and his physician, after consultation with other doctors, decided that he could only be relieved

other doctors, decided that he could only be reneved by an operation. He was taken to the Presbyterian, Hospital last Tuesday.

Dr. Briddon said yesterday that Dr. Paxton's discusse was not of a damerous nature, and that the operation had removed all traces of his trouble. Dr. Paxton has also been suffering from rheumatism for the last few months, and it is probable that after he leaves the hospital he will take a brief rest before going back to his pulpit.

JOHN WELCH RESEIVES HIS REWARD. HE WILL GO HOME \$2,000 RICHER FOR FINDING

the little New-London newsboy, at its head, filed into Tiffony's establishment yesterday morning. With Clark, and his sister May, who is twenty yearsold, while Johnny is only ten. But small as he is, Johnny is the richest of the four, and besides is the hero of

the Connecticut village in which he lives.
The Tribane has told how the newsboy, while New-London railway station, discovered a chamol smonds. He was a sensible little fellow, and, in stend of making his find known, he hurried to the old frame house perched up on the rocks which he Years ago, when Mrs. Clark was Mrs. Welch, she had entertained many wealthy surame bourders, and she knew a diamond when she saw one drawer, and the excited family began to rend the ward" advertisements in the blg New-York dailies When they saw Tidany's advertisement offering \$2,000 for the return of two diamond earrings, they felt their lack assured. The valuable gems belonged to Mrs E. C. Johnson, of Norwick, Conn., who valued them or only for their market value but also for their

filed out of Tiffany's yesterday, John William Welch was the overloyed possessor of three new bank bills, Legation than is contained in dispatches from was the overloyed possessor of three new bank bills, one for \$1,000 and two for \$500 each.

one for \$1,000 and two for \$500 each.

The money was not paid over to the stordy littic newsboy until Mrs. Johnson, reached the store. She took manifest literest in learning in detail the short history of the boy, and his enthusiastic plans for the disposal of so vast a sum. He declared that he was not going to sell papers any more, as it would not be fair to take the business away from poor boys. He was to have a new suit and his mother and sister were to have new dreess. That was about the extent of any definiteness of plan. The receipt for the money was signed by Johnny and his mother.

The value of the stones could not be learned. They weighted 4 12 carats each," said R. M. Hyde, Tiffany's advertising agent, "and diamonds are worth anywhere from \$50 to \$1,000 a carat."

TWO YOUNG NEW-HAVEN MEN DROWNED. OVERCOME WHILE SWIMMING FROM THEIR CAP

SIZED CATBOAT.

New-Haven, Conn., May 22.-A drowning accident in which two young men of this city, both belonging to families of leading business men, lost their lives, ook place just out-ide the harbor last night. day afternoon Harry W. Holcomb, Alfred S. Holt and Clarence W. Webb chartered a catboat and went sailing in the harbor. At about 4 o'clock, when near the western breakwater, a sudden squall strick the boat, all three were washed overboard and the boat was overturned. Its occupants clung to the bottom for twenty minutes, being washed off three times. Holcomb and Holi then said that they would try to swim o the lightship, about 300 yards away. Webb tried to deter them, saying that the distance was too great and the waves too high, but they struck out. had gone a little more than half the distance when they were overcome by exhaustion and the coldness of the water, sank and were drowned. Webb clumto the bottom of the boat until 8 o'clock, when he was taken off by the crew of the lightship. Holcomb was twenty one years old, and Holt was twenty. The young men were in business with their fathers in this

MR. GILROY IS GRAND SACHEM AGAIN

THE DEFEAT OF HIS HORSES MAKES MR. CROKER SAD PLANNING FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY. Richard Croker appeared in the Wigwam in East Pourteenth st. last evening to attend the meeting of the Board of Sachems of Tammany Society, who had been summoned to choose a Grand Sachem and other officers of the Columbian Order. As he walked into the Council Chamber, where the meeting was many ruler's satellites could not fail to observe that a cloud of disappointment had settled upon the brow of the great boss and turfman.

"What has happened ?" Mr. Croker, "What is the matter?" "No bad news, I hope," came from a dozen devoted henchmen who gathered around the Czar of

"Why," answered Mr. Croker, with trouble depicted in his face, "haven't you heard that my orses lost to-day :"

The Boss declined to go Into any explanations or to tell how much he had "lost." The doors were speedily closed and the sachems went into executive All were present except the Grand achem, Mayor Gilroy, ex-Mayor Grant, W. Bourke Cockran, Corporation Counsel Clark and Henry D.

Furroy, who is in Europe.

The question of who shall be Grand Sachem another year was settled by the Sachems dividing their votes on several candidates so that there was no election. By this means they constitutionally made Mayor Gil roy Grand Sachem for another year, and he will -hold over" until the annual election of May, 1894. sheriff Gorman was re-elected Father of the Council

CLOSED THE SWISS EXHIBIT.

AN INTERNATIONAL INCIDENT AT THE FAIR

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS OFFICERS MAKE AN ARREST AND OFFEND THE SWISS COMMIS-SIONER-HARMONY RESTORED AND THE

EXHIBIT TO BE REOPENED

Chicago, May 22.-The Swiss exhibit in the great Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building was to-day temporarily closed. James Perrenoud, the Swiss Commissioner, said that his Government had been treated with indignify by the United States customs officers, and he ordered the Swiss section to be closed until the Minister of Switzerland at Washington, who was beformed, obtained satisfaction. Or Saturday afternoon P. B. Nemitz, the agent of thirty Swiss exhibitors, who had in charge over \$100,000 of exhibits, was arrested for selling a gramond brooch which was held in bond by the United States customs office. As soon as he was arrested two customs officers were put in charge of the exhibit, which was closed by them.

Commissioner Perrenoud did not hear of this until late Saturday night, when one of his assistants told him. He at once communicated with the custom house department and demanded to know why United States officers had been placed in charge of property under the guardianship of Swiss officers without informing him. He also sent a dispatch to the Swiss Minister at Washington, informing him of the alleged indignity; and, pending a settlement, Commissioner Perrenoud temporarily closed the Swiss exhibit,

The Commissioner met Collector Clark this afterneon, however, and the matter was satisfactorily adjusted. Nemitz's goods are still in charge of a customs officer, but the Swiss exhibit will be opened to-morrow.

Speaking of the affair this morning, he said that he did not hold that the United States officers were in the wrong in arresting the agent, but he holds that he, as representative of Switzerland, should have first been communicated with.

"As soon as I heard of Nemitz's arrest," he continued, "I formally dismissed him from the ser-But I claim that the Swiss exhibit is practically Swiss soil, and that the United States officers have no right to trespass. Without saying & word to me, they came and took possession of the property of certain subjects of the Government of Switzerland, and placed it in the charge of United States officers. This they had no right to do. I had issued orders to all the agents telling them they must, under no circumstances, sell any of the exhibits, under penalty of the United States laws." Continuing, Commissioner Perrenoud said that he had at once ordered the entire exhibit closed, and informed the Envoy of his Government at

Washington of the transgression of the United States officers, "I then went to other foreign commissioners," he went on to say, "and they We intended to hold a meeting at the Administration Building, and at that meeting I proposed to offer a resolution that all foreign exhibits be closed until fhis matter be settled.

THE SWISS MINISTER STARTS WEST. HASTENING TO CHICAGO TO INVESTIGATE THE ARREST OF NEMITZ.

Washington, May 22 .- Alfred de Claparede, Minister from Switzerland to the United States, left Washington for Chicago at I o'clock this afternoon to investigate the arrest of P. B. Nemitz, agent of Swiss exhibitors at the World's Fair, on the charge of selling a diamond brooch held in bond in the Government customs office. A dispatch was received by the Minister from Mr. Perrenoud, Swiss commissioner to the World's Fair, stating briefly the facts in the case and giving notification that he had dismissed Nemitz, Mr. Claparede decided that the matter could ba better investigated by himself in person, and he, therefore, decided to go at once

GLIMPSES OF THE FAIR.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE ON THE GROUNDS YESTERDAY.

VICE-PRESIDENT STEVENSON AND OTHER NOTED VISITORS - FESTIVAL HALL DEDICATED-

PAVILIONS OPENED-A PRESS CONGRESS. Calcago, May 22 .- Not more that 25,000 people saw the Exposition to-day and they were not particularly glad that they went. The early hours gave promise of a serene summer day, but the illusion was dispelled in a short time. The "Windy City" became windler than usual and in spite of a score of watering carts covering the roadways with refreshing spray Interior of the buildings. The coolest and best-kept building in the whole "Windy City" to-day was the Transportation, it was free from dust, having been well watered, and barring the French Railway section every part of the building was in a presentable Visitors were not slow to patronize the

building on that account.

Mr. Burnbam is rapidly learning to administer to the comfort and wants of the visitors, but there is & amentable absence of signs for the guidance of visitors and the few which are to be seen are only in the English language. The publishers of the catalogues of exhibits should issue a revised edition and this could be done in ten days, for exhibitors and visitors are complaining that the catalogues are defective, Many of the exhibits are not in the catalogues and the books contain items of articles not on exhibition There are glaring errors, too, in names and classifi-cations. For instance, many fine arts exhibits which are in the foreign and women's buildings are given as in the Fine Arts Building. The catalogue people say they have seven men now working on the corrections and when the new edition comes out it will contain everything correct, even to the spelling of the names of many different nationalities.

The second of the series of the World's Congresses opened this morning in the Art Palace, on the lake front. It is that of the press, and for the next six days representative moulders of public opinion from all parts of the earth will meet together to exchange views and enlighten each other regarding the exchange views and enlighten each other regarding the peculiar characteristics of newspaperdom in their respective countries. There will be four separate congresses during the week—one of the daily press, another of the newspaper women, a third of the re-ligious press, and a fourth of the trade press. The women have prepared to take up more time than the rest combined, and so they have secured nearly two-thirds of the week. Newspaper men from a dozen or more countries have been assigned to preside over or read papers in the men's branch of the congress, but through some unfortunate act of neglect or omission, not a single representative of the editorial and reportorial fraternity of Chicago, numbering over 500 writers, figures on the programme, while, on the other hand, in the women's congress not less than a dozen local editors and reporters of that ex are assigned to prominent functions. The congress opened at 2 o'clock to-day with a

public reception in the large hall of the palace, Prestdent Bonney and officers of the Auxiliary, the president of the Women's Pranch of the Committee on Arrangements acting as the hosts of the occasion. Arrangements acting as the nosts of the occasion, and the participants was Colonel McClure, of Philadelphia; Governor Peck, of Wisconsin; A. F. Pire, p;esident of the Canadian Press Association; Walter Williams, president of the National Editorial Association: Frederick Villiers, of London, the war correspondent: "Joe" Howard, of New-York; Henry Haynie and Theodore Stanton, of Paris; Harrington Fitzgerald, of Fhiladelphia: Albert Shaw and Murat Marquis de Chasseloup Laubat, of France; the Imperial Adolfo Ernest, of Venezuela; Dr. Carlos R. Gallardo, of Argentine Republic; Captain Ad. P. Penhem, of